

of Father Ward of Dudley, Staffordshire, Eng.). Born May 21, 1823, Tipton, Eng. (came to Utah August, 1851, independent company).

Married Leah Oakley Feb. 16, 1847, Dudley, Staffordshire, Eng. (daughter of Samuel Oakley and Mary Adlington; who was born May 5, 1823, Dudley, Eng. Their children: Fella; Parley; William b. 1850, m. Sarah Moore April 24, 1871; Sarah J.; Mary A.; Edwin W.; Leah O.; Esther b. April 12, 1862, m. John A. Randall May 7, 1881; Sophia b. Samuel b. Aug. 6, 1866, m. Clara M. Crowther Oct. 23, 1905; Lois. Family resided Oeden and Slaterville, Utah. Bishop's counselor. Settled at Oeden 1851. Tailor. Died Jan. 16, 1900.

SMOUT, WILLIAM O. (son of Edwin W. Smout and Leah Oakley). Born 1850 in Pennsylvania. Came to Utah 1851. Married Sarah Moore April 24, 1871, Salt Lake City (daughter of James Moore and Alice Young, both of Riverdale, Utah, pioneers Oct. 4, 1863, Thomas Hicks company). She was born June 20, 1839. Their children: William F. b. July 29, 1872; Winslow T. b. July 29, 1872; James M. b. Nov. 16, 1874; Sadie b. Feb. 16, 1876; John b. Oct. 1, 1878; Nora b. March 10, 1881; Joseph b. Oct. 18, 1881; Ella b. July 18, 1886. Family home Slaterville, Utah.

SNOOT, SAMUEL (son of Edwin Ward Smoot and Leah Oakley). Born Aug. 6, 1866, Slaterville, Utah. Married Clara M. Crowther Oct. 25, 1905 (daughter of David Crowther and Josephine Kollerha, former pioneer 1863, Captain Hollings company, latter came 1871, Captain Reece company). She was born Dec. 19, 1878, Oeden, Utah. Their children: Samuel Lesley, died; Orville, died. Family home, Slaterville.

SNUIN, DAVID (son of Thomas Snuin of Pattee Creek, Utah). Born Sept. 6, 1850, came to Utah 1868. Married Emma Robison of England Aug. 16, 1870, who was born Jan. 16, 1831. Their children: George, m. John Loder; William Bradford, m. Eliza Ann Kendall; Rachel Snuin, m. Benjamin C. Slough; Ross Mary, m. Findlay Odom; Annie Jane, m. Joseph Alwood; Edna Matilda b. Aug. 9, 1883, m. Levi Cyrus Kendall; Edna Elizabeth, died; Minnie Eliza, m. John Robbins. Family home Vernal, Utah. Elder. Settled at Oxford, Idaho, 1876; moved to Vernal 1881. Died Aug. 26, 1911.

Snedaker and Sarah Ann Thurston (Grand). Born Sep. 1878, Mill Creek, Utah. Member 2d quorum elders; missionary to Germany; 05; member Sunday school superintendent, Logan 4th w. Employed in street railway service.

SNEDAKER, MORRIS JACKSON (son of Derrick Snedaker and Lucinda Howker of Lansing, N. Y.). Born Dec. 1818, at Lansing. Came to Utah Sept. 21, 1841, Dr. Spencer company.

Married Ann Earl in 1844, at Nalamazoo, Mich. Married Elizabeth Mobley, at Salt Lake City. Their 2 girls: Ellen Lucinda b. Nov. 2, 1860; Laura Ann b. 27, 1864, m. Lee Clinton Snedaker; Elizabeth Permelia M. b. March 16, 1868, m. George Playter, m. Fred B. Giff. Family home, Salt Lake City. First salt manufacturer in Salt Lake City. Merchant mining man. Died Dec. 12, 1882.

SNEEL, JOHN WILLIAM (son of William Snell of Dover, Eng., and Margaret Earl of eastern Canada). He was born March 2, 1812, La. Harpe, Hancock county, Ill. Came to Utah September, 1857, James H. Hart company.

Married Lucenna Elizabeth Lund in 1864, St. George, U. (daughter of George Lund and Mary Ellen McInnis of George, pioneers 1852). She was born December, 1840. Their child: John William, m. Elizabeth Lund. Married Eliza Shaffer July 21, 1873, Salt Lake City (daughter of John Shaffer of Wayne county, N. Y., and Harriet Casio of Indiana, pioneers Oct. 1849). She was born 1822, 1853.

SNEEL, JOHN WILLIAM (son of John William Snell of Laramie, W. Va.). Born in 1866 at Salt Lake City. It said he could trace his forefathers back to the time of famous "King-Killer" MacGinnis. Married Elizabeth Lund June 8, 1889, at St. George, U. (daughter of Robert C. Lund and Miss Romney of George). Their children: John W. b. May 12, 1900; Robert George Henry. Family home, Salt Lake City. Elder. Practiced law in New York and Utah. Died M. 3, 1907, Salt Lake City.

WATER WHEEL changes the energy of falling water into mechanical energy which can be used for running machinery. The best source of water power in nature is found in waterfalls and rapids in rivers. The water is directed into the wheel through a chute. The wheel is mounted on an axle, which is connected by belts or gearing with the machinery it is to operate.

There are two main types of water wheels, vertical and horizontal. The vertical wheels include the overshot and the undershot.

The overshot water wheel has many scooplike buckets around its edge. Water is delivered to the top of the wheel. The weight of the water falling into the buckets causes the wheel to turn. An overshot water wheel may have an efficiency of up to 80 per cent. That is, it may turn as much as 80 per cent of the energy of the water fed to it into mechanical energy.

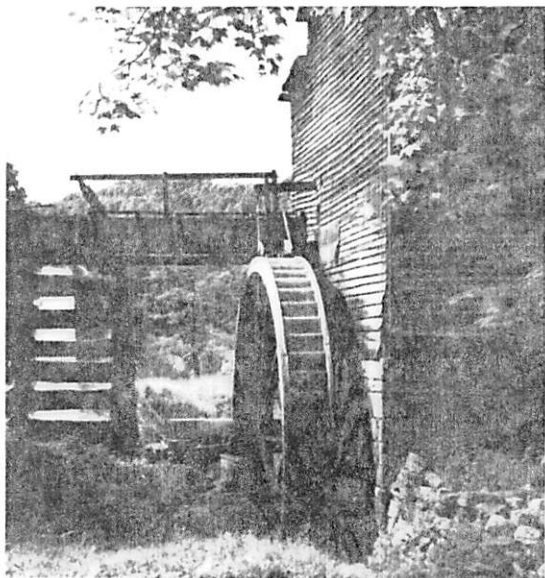
The undershot water wheel is built so the water strikes against blades at the bottom of the wheel. The power of the wheel depends on the speed of the water as it strikes the blades. The undershot wheel has such a low efficiency that it is rarely used.

Most modern water wheels are horizontal. A horizontal wheel rotates on a vertical shaft. It is driven by the force of the water striking the blades on one side of the wheel. Horizontal wheels are highly efficient if properly designed for the conditions of their use.

Historians believe the water wheel was developed in the 100's B.C. It was used mainly to grind corn. Later it was used for many kinds of mechanical operations. It was a major source of power until the development of the steam engine in the 1700's.

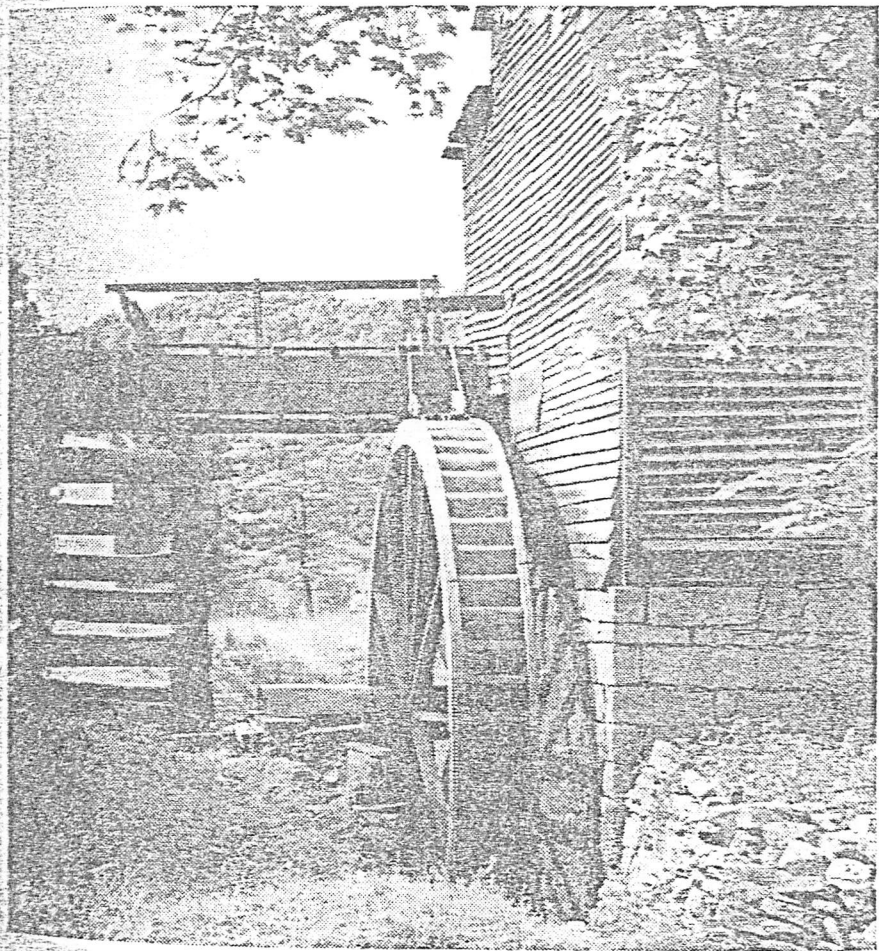
RAY K. LINSLEY

See also **WATER POWER**; **TURBINE** (Water Turbines).



Ewing Galloway

This Old Overshot Water Wheel in West Virginia is still in use more than 150 years after it was first put into service.



Ewing Galloway

**This Old Overshot Water Wheel in West Virginia is still
In use more than 150 years after it was first put into service.**